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ALICE C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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Scientific American
A Traveler's Visit to Their Breeding Grounds.
"It has always been a great puzzle to naturalists," says the Westminster Budget, "where the Ceylon butterflies go, at a certain time of year. You see them flying over your house and garden in thousands and tens of thousands in one direction, towards the north. This goes on for six weeks or two months, and then they all disappear. Once when traveling with my sister in the north of the island, we came to a lonely station, and while breakfast was being prepared we went for a walk in the jungle. When we got about two hundred yards in we heard a curious sound, like a soft, low, continuous whistle. It is never over-safe to go too far into a jungle, and strange sounds are apt to make you hesitate for a moment. I asked my sister to stay behind, and crawled slowly on in the direction whence the sound proceeded, and there, in an opening in the jungle, I found myself surrounded by one solid mass of brown and yellow butterflies. They were assembled by the hundreds and thousands over a large square, and ten feet high from the ground. So dense was this fluttering mass of insects that you could have taken them by armfuls had you been so minded. The sound proceeded from the movement of the innumerable wings. No doubt the jungle was their breeding place."

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A TRUSTY GUARDIAN.

The Remarkable Intelligence of an English Mastiff.

More than forty years ago, in 1851, I visited a party of friends in the Bendigo gold fields in Australia, where I was cordially welcomed. Among the valued possessions of my friends, says a writer in St. Nicholas, was an English mastiff, which belonged to one of the gentlemen.

The good understanding between myself and the mastiff appeared to have become so well established during the evening, that on the next day I left the alarm where my friends were at work to fetch a kettle of tea from the tent, without the least misgivings as to my reception by him.

"Rex," who was always allowed to run loose, came forward to meet me. He allowed me to stroke his head, and, so far as I could see, showed no interest in my movements as I entered the tent and took a drink of the tea. But, when I started to leave the tent with the kettle in my hand, imagine my astonishment when I saw the supposed friend Rex facing me, and showing his teeth in a very threatening way. I put down the kettle, seated myself on the edge of the camp-bed and spoke to him. He wagged his tail and looked so friendly that I thought I must have made a mistake about his intentions. Not at all. The moment I attempted to leave the tent with the kettle, I had reason to know that Rex's broad grin was no mere action, but, on the contrary, a real sign that he was true to his trust as he understood it.

I talked to him again, set down the kettle, and attempted to leave without it. Still Rex objected. He had his doubts, and determined to give his masters the benefit of them. There was no help for it; I was held prisoner, and could do nothing but sit down and wait patiently for one of the party to come to my relief. No one came until nearly an hour later, by which time my long absence had caused my friends to suspect that I was being held prisoner by Rex. I bore the dog no grudge for his faithful zeal, and in a few days found he would let me come and go, and take whatever I wished.

A DUCK'S SENSE OF DIRECTION.

The Duck is Not as Dull as is Commonly Supposed.

According to James Payne, who writes in the Illustrated London News, the duck has been supposed to be the dumbest of all birds, so much so as to reply in the affirmative to the invitation: "Dilly, dilly, come and be killed." A correspondent in New Zealand supplies me, however, with an anecdote to the contrary:

"I live on the shore of the harbor, and I have a friend who dwells on the opposite shore eleven miles from me in a straight line. He lives up a narrow creek, and in coming to my place he has to pass a number of other creeks on either side, then several islands and finally to cross a stretch of open water about four miles across, where a swift tide runs and where there is often a heavy sea. A few weeks ago this friend came to see me and brought with him as a present a common drake which had been bred on his place and had never been a hundred yards from the house. It came over in the bottom of the boat, where it could see nothing but the sky, with its legs tied. When he gave it to me I turned it adrift with my own ducks and thought no more about it, and, in fact, I never saw it again. When I saw my friend, however, some time after, he told me that on the morning after his visit to me he was awakened by a great commotion and queaking in his duckyard, and on going out to see what was the matter he saw the drake which he had brought over to me waddling up to the inclosure in rather a travel-worn condition, while his brethren were welcoming him as one restored to them from the dead."

Considering what this drake accomplished, my correspondent justly considers his achievement entitled to be coupled with that of the other circumnavigator, his namesake.

CEYLON BUTTERFLIES.

A Traveler's Visit to Their Breeding Grounds.

"It has always been a great puzzle to naturalists," says the Westminster Budget, "where the Ceylon butterflies go, at a certain time of year. You see them flying over your house and garden in thousands and tens of thousands in one direction, towards the north. This goes on for six weeks or two months, and then they all disappear. Once when traveling with my sister in the north of the island, we came to a lonely station, and while breakfast was being prepared we went for a walk in the jungle. When we got about two hundred yards in we heard a curious sound, like a soft, low, continuous whistle. It is never over-safe to go too far into a jungle, and strange sounds are apt to make you hesitate for a moment. I asked my sister to stay behind, and crawled slowly on in the direction whence the sound proceeded, and there, in an opening in the jungle, I found myself surrounded by one solid mass of brown and yellow butterflies. They were assembled by the hundreds and thousands over a large square, and ten feet high from the ground. So dense was this fluttering mass of insects that you could have taken them by armfuls had you been so minded. The sound proceeded from the movement of the innumerable wings. No doubt the jungle was their breeding place."

FUTURE OF THE HUMAN FOOT.

Progressive Development in the Art of Shoemaking.

The boot and shoe exhibit at the world's fair leads one to view with alarm the prospective fate of the human pedlar, says the Minneapolis Tribune. The wild variety of ingenious shapes exhibited in shoes discloses the fact that the human foot in modern times has ceased to have a shape of its own. It is putty in the hands of the ingenious artist. In short, the foot, as to shape and size, is purely a shoemaker's product. If, therefore, we want to know what the foot of the future is to be we must study the trend of the cobbler's art.

In spite of the fearful variety of shapes and dimensions exhibited in the world's fair shoe exhibit, there are certain tendencies of the shoemaking art that are clearly marked and show progressive development. Between the shoe and the shoe-maker, on the one hand, and the shoe and the shoe-wearer, on the other, there is a broad variation in the shape and dimensions which the human foot must assume, and yet there are one or two principles which apply more or less in common to all of the widely differentiated styles.

The one principle which stands out most prominently in all the schools of the shoemaking art is this: That there is but one recognized toe on the human foot. The other excrescences are not to be countenanced or tolerated. The definition approved by all shoe modistes is that the human foot is a variable aggregation consisting of four parts—the heel, the instep, the ball and the great toe. The latest and generally adopted canon relative to the proper shape of the front part of the shoe is that it should consist of a straight line drawn from the outer edge of the ball of the foot to the tip of the great toe. It is true there are many styles of shoes that do not conform rigidly to the canon, but the variations are permitted simply on aesthetic grounds to secure variety, and not at all that not more than one toe is recognized.

There is said to be only one shoe in the world's fair exhibit which distinctly recognizes and countenances five toes on the human foot, and that is the wooden shoe from Belgium. That shoe, which allots five compartments of space to the toe family, is the exception which proves the rule—namely, that the great toe is the only authorized projection on the portico of the pedal structure. A generation or two more of culture and heredity under the draconian laws imposed by the shoe artists will doubtless see the human foot simplified and improved by the gradual elimination of four superfluous, useless, and inartistic frontal projections.

A SHREWD CHURCHMAN.

He Doubled the Collection by Cornering the Small Change in Town.

In the small town in the Midlands there is a rich congregation that is not characterized by lavish liberality, says the London Tid-Bits.

Time after time the minister had vainly appealed to his people to contribute more generously to the funds of church. The members would, indeed, give something, but it was nearly always the smallest silver coin of the realm that was placed on the plate.

A shrewd Scotchman who had recently come to the place and joined the church was not long in noticing this state of affairs, and a remedy soon suggested itself to his practical mind. "I'll tell you what," he said to one of the officials. "If you ask me to contribute I'll engage to double the collections in three months."

His offer was promptly accepted, and sure enough the collection began to increase, until by the time he had stated they were nearly twice as much as formerly.

"How have you managed it, Mr. Sandyman?" said the pastor to him one day.

"It's a great secret," returned the canny Scot, "but I'll tell you in confidence. The folk I saw mainly gave three-penny bits. Well, when I got the money every Sabbath evening I carefully picked out the small coins and put them by. Now, as there's only a limited number of three-penny pieces in a little place like this, and as I have made them at present under lock and key, the folk must give sixpences at least instead. See, that's why the collections are doubled."

Revolutionary Uniforms.

During the revolution the most elaborate of uniforms were designed for the American officers, and the men were ordered to wear green shirts, "if they could be procured." As a matter of fact very few uniforms were worn, everybody wore what he happened to have and the navy was clothed in motley array. The native born American seamen, most of them, wore the canvas petticoat, and they all wore the hair in a braid down the back, waving it to make it curl up at the end. As many of the seamen were foreigners the costumes of all nations were displayed on many ships. It was not until 1800 that there is a record of a crew in white duck uniforms.

Marriage Wigs.

When a Greek bride's hair was not adequate to the demands of fashion she asked out the deficiencies of nature with horsehair. Pericles once had a citizen of Athens arrested and fined for cutting off the tail of the statesman's horse to supply a marriage wig for the offender's daughter.

DUMMY TENANTS.

Using Families as Deceits with Which to Attract the Wary Investor.

An editorial in Harper's Weekly recently told how building speculators in New York filled new apartment houses with "dummy tenants" so as to attract investors to buy these completed houses, which, when in running order and full of good-paying tenants, are very attractive properties because of the large returns on the investments. The investor frequently finds, however, after taking possession, that his tenants not only do not pay promptly but that they do not pay at all. They have merely been used with their families as dummies, as decoys to attract the wary investor. Now, however, they must move to make room for tenants who really pay. A real-estate agent, in speaking of this to the New York Spectator, said that it was entirely true, but that there was another reason for the continual flitting of tenants from those apartment houses where the flats rented for from six hundred to twelve hundred dollars a year. He said that the desire to live as well and be housed as handsomely as one's neighbors was making life very hard for a man who earned uncertain incomes that ranged from eighteen hundred dollars to three thousand dollars a year. Many of these in their expenses sailed so close to the wind that there was scant room for change of course when the conditions of wind and tide were adverse. A little misfortune threw them so far behind that they were never able to catch up. They would get in arrears for rent and have to move.

HUNGARIAN BEAUTIES.

They Are the Embodiment of Glorious Vitality.

The Hungarian women are among the most beautiful in the world. They are not languishing, diaphanous creatures composed of cobwebs and the odor of musk, with a sickly pallor or a hectic flush in their cheeks. Not erect and straight as a candle, hearty and vigorous to the core, they are pictures of good health and abounding vitality. They are gifted with small feet, full arms, plump hands with tapering fingers, and wear long braids. The sun has spread a reddish golden tint or a darker tone over the complexion.

The Hungarian woman is not a beauty of classical contour, nor does she, perhaps, frequently present a picture to the psychologist, and ethereal poets will scarcely find a theme in her physical attributes. She is rather the vigorous embodiment of primeval womanhood. As her exterior, so her whole character is enchantingly fresh and positive. She likes to eat well, is fond of a little wine, takes naturally to swimming, dancing, gymnastics and has not the least objection to being admired. Grace and beauty know no difference between high and low, and often bestow upon a poor, bare-footed, short-skirted peasant girl (with her face framed in a kerchief tied under the chin) the same enchanting form, the same graceful walk, the same magically attractive glance as upon her more favored sister.

ON FALSE PREMISES.

An English Clergyman Who Protested Against a Remarkable Name.

Sometimes in English country parishes, where the clergyman has been accustomed to have his own way, he protests vigorously if the name proposed for a child about to be christened does not suit him. Occasionally, however, he does so upon false premises. James Payn writes in the Independent: The late Dean Burgon, when a curate in Berkshire, was requested by village couple to christen their boy "Venus."

"Are you aware," he said, "that you are asking something ridiculous as well as exceedingly wicked? Do you suppose I am going to give a Christian child, a boy, the name of a woman in heathen mythology? How did such a monstrous notion get into your heads?"

"Please sir," said the father, "we want him called after his grandfather."

"And do you say his grandfather was named Venus?"

"Yes, sir; there he is, sir."

A poor old man, looking very unlike Venus, hobbled out of the crowd. "Do you dare to say you were christened Venus?" asked the indignant clergyman.

"Well, no, sir," was the respectful answer, "I was christened Sylvanus, but they always called me Venus."

Tailors' Dummies.

Wax figures are slowly disappearing as advertising agencies. The cheap tailors use figures of wire with heads of plaster and papier mache, and the cheap dentists have taken in some of their horrible heads, with staring eyes and teeth that were gnashed by machinery. The effect of summer sun on a few of the wax figures that are still used in shop windows is ghastly. There is one figure of a woman whose arm is drooping into a half-circle, and there is a tailor's dummy whose forehead is falling into his eyes, giving him a very malign expression. In a certain farce comedy a loud laugh is raised at an incident in a tailor's shop. A comedian undertakes to sing "White Wings," when one of the dummies that has been standing stiffly against the wall moves forward with clasped hands, makes a gesture of agonized entreaty, and walks off like an automaton. The singer stops.

LOTTERY PRIZES.

They Prove to Be Courses Rather Than Blessings.

Recorded Instances Wherein the Drawers of Prizes Have Suffered Nothing But Misery from Their Supposed Good Fortune.

People in general regard the winning of a prize in a lottery as a piece of good fortune. In this they are mistaken. Money gained in this way is a misfortune—an unlucky acquisition—not because there is any reason to suppose that anything is lucky or unlucky in the world except as people make it so, but because the sudden acquisition of a large sum of money, which has not been earned by hard work, or received as the result of sagacious investment or foresight, finds the person unprepared and unfitted to take care of it. It leads to acts and proceedings which result in disaster.

In Russia, says Youth's Companion, where lotteries are tolerated by the law and even employed by the government as a means of raising revenue, a careful inquiry has been made into the personal history of the recipients of first prizes in the lotteries for a series of years. The record of these people is a sad one. It brings out in a striking way the fact that it may be anything but good luck to win a prize of a hundred thousand dollars.

The first winner of this great sum—two hundred thousand rubles—was a paying teller in a bank—a quiet, industrious young man. As soon as he had obtained his two hundred thousand rubles he gave up his place in the bank, became dissipated, grew more and more extravagant in his habits, and in two years was reduced to actual want.

He had, moreover, acquired certain infirmities which eventually took him to the public hospital, where he died.

The next first-prize winner was an elderly man, and the father of a family. He had a very good business situation and an excellent reputation. Soon after receiving his great lottery prize he, too, began to lead an imprudent life, setting up an extravagant establishment. In the life of which his family had no part. His income did not prove large enough for his reckless expenditures. He spent his principal, borrowed money, became bankrupt, and was imprisoned for debt. Meantime he had acquired intemperate habits.

The third "fortunate" mortal who obtained the first lottery prize had no inclination to intemperance or to personal extravagance. He was a man, people said, who would make a profitable use of his wealth. He was in a good business, and already had a store of his own. He employed his lottery winnings in extending his business. His purpose was to become a prince of commerce. But he was not adapted to operations of a large nature, and his investments showed poor judgment and resulted badly. He became bankrupt, and had to go to work as an employe in the very store of which he had once been proprietor.

The fourth winner of a hundred thousand dollars in the list was a poor widow. She at once became attractive to suitors, and was induced to marry a man who spent all her new fortune for her in very "short order." A separation and divorce followed, leaving the poor woman in much worse condition than in her former widowhood.

Still another prize winner, whose name is given by the Russian journal which publishes the results of these investigations, was a public singer. He had already saved a considerable sum of money. Upon receiving the lottery prize he left his occupation, set up a fine establishment and undertook to become a "financier." He encountered much more skillful financiers than he himself was, who used their skill to his disadvantage, and lost not only his two hundred thousand rubles, but all his previous savings.

There are two more cases on the list. One of them is that of a man who was neither extravagant nor intemperate; but, poor before he received the prize, he is doubly poor now. It stimulated his avarice, and he has become a despicable miser, lending his money at exorbitant rates, and living a life of corroding worry lest some of his hoard should be lost. The workingman's life is heaven compared with his.

The last man of whom the record is given is still in the possession of a portion of his unearned wealth, but, like the others, he is spending what he has left at a rate which must bring him to poverty, and to the slavery of habits that destroy both soul and body.

All history shows that the lottery is a curse to the community at large, and the facts here given do not differ from the universal experience that it is also a curse to those who are supposed to benefit by it.

It Travels Swiftly.

The earth's motion has an appreciable effect upon artillery fire, deducting the projectile from a straight course. Firing from north to south, there is a divergence of projectiles to the left, due to the earth's rotation, and firing due north, the divergence is to the right. The extent of the "pull" varies at different points on the earth's surface and with projectiles fired at different speeds and elevations. In England, a deflection of five inches is found to occur with the projectile of a twelve-pounder in a four-thousand-yard range.

IN A PARLOR CAR.

Burdette Discovers Life As He Travels in the Coach.

Everyone has observed the facility with which some people can accomplish the apparently delicate duty of strangers to each other by a third stranger, writes Robert J. Burdette in Ladies Home Journal. This social phenomenon is often seen in public places on public conveyances. I was recently making a journey across a small portion of the coast, sitting alone by the car window, and hoping that nobody had taken the upper flat in my compartment, when a man whose freshness chilled and startled himself opposite me, threw his hat airily upon the seat beside me, saying in a loud tone and with extraordinary hospitality, "Make yourself at home." He explained to me, as I received his advances with somewhat "cold aspect," that a young lady of forty-eight summers was occupying the lower floor of his section, and had appropriated his seat for her baggage, while at the same time she had transformed the entire premises into a cold storage apartment. The man said that he had sat amidst her baggage, until the cold chills began to run up and down his back and he had no doubt he was even now on the direct road to an attack of pneumonia. He then went on to inform me in that easy, confidential, autobiographical tone, that he lived in Kollus, Tipton county, when he was at home; he had been married twice and had five children—all born to him by his first wife. "Three boys," he said, and remained for a moment or two in silence, when he suddenly looked up and added, "and two girls."

You cannot imagine what a load was lifted off my mind when I learned that those remaining children were "you see, he hadn't told me, and I felt reluctant about asking. The man asked the look of interest on my face and went on with his narrative. His first wife was a woman of very dependent temperament; as good a woman, he said, as ever lived, but was always afraid something was going to happen; always worried about the children or something. She was a good mother to the children, too; but, then, she never well—always sick with some kind of complaint. This, the man said, made it mighty hard for him.

He sighed so deeply at the remembrance of the hard lines through which he had passed that I sympathized with him and asked him if this continued illness seemed to affect his wife again. "Oh, no," he said; not so much as it did him; she appeared to get sort of used to it.

KAFFIR "CAKE OF BREAD."

We Would Call It a Barbarous If It Were in This Country.

*Some Kaffir copper-colored ladies have a fine Jewish physiognomy. Chief Ndanyella's warriors were naked, except a blanket or karoos thrown loosely around their shoulders," writes Bishop Taylor in his African memoirs. "Another Baynor made them a present of a 'cake of bread,' viz., a bullock, which they slaughtered and devoured in the afternoon."

"They are very expert in butchering a beef with their assegais, and in cutting out all the fleshy parts into strips. These they broil on the fire until about half done, and the smoking strips are rare roast are passed among the circles. One fellow seizes it and thrusts one end of it with his teeth and with his assegai cuts off an inch or two from his mouth, just as much as he can get between his teeth, and passes it to the next, who follows his example. So it goes round, strip after strip, a mouthful at a time, till nothing is left but the skin and bones of the beast. Every man has a right to a seat at such a feast. Whenever any Kaffir kills a beef, all the men within seven miles round will assemble as promptly as birds of prey, and any one of them will eat as much as the owner. If a man should refuse to make it a free thing, he would be branded as a mean, stingy and mean to live among them, and would be in danger of being 'smelled out' as a witch. It is not easy for such people to appreciate English economy. To see a missionary kill a beef, and carefully cut it up and serve it into his house, and keep it to be eaten by himself and his own family, along at different times as may suit his convenience, why, to a lot of hungry Kaffirs it is the most shocking piece of business imaginable! Hence, if they want to berate a mean fellow, after exhausting their old stock of epithets, they say, 'You are as stingy as a missionary.' Brother Baynor gave the chief Ndanyella his assegai to kill his people home in the afternoon, after they had eaten their 'cake of bread,' or to stay for the evening service. They staid."

Some Odd Bees.

The "tarns" of Ethiopia deposit stores of honey without wax. It looks like a giant mosquito, and its product, which it hides away underground, is eagerly sought after by the natives for a remedy for diseases of the throat. In some parts of India there are glass bees which suspend combs as big as house doors in the branches of trees. The translucent bees lay their honey in bladders of wax about the size of a pigeon's egg, and not in combs. The bees, which are abnormally small, have no stings, and are of a black color, and the honey which they produce is of an oily consistency, never hardening.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

J. C. DAVIS—Merchants' Exchange.
J. F. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.
C. E. KELLOGG—430 Pine Street.

The Killing of "Maggie."
Frank Augustine Williams, commonly called "Maggie," late of Pine Grove, was murdered October 30th on the other side of the mountain, in Tuolumne county, Cal. Williams, who was an eccentric individual, was about 30 years old, and was, we believe a native of Canada. He could see out of but one eye, the sight in the other having been lost. He had nothing except a bundle of clothes and the buckskin mare which he rode when he left the Grove. This animal was about 14 years old, had a white stripe the length of the face; both hind legs from the knee down were white. He was also the left fore leg; right fore leg had a little white on it. The brand on the left hip was CH. The animal's weight was about 1000 pounds. This description was furnished by Carl Magnusson, from whom Maggie seemed the mare. Two theories are held in this valley concerning Maggie's death. One element believes the quail hunter who reported the finding of the body may have shot him accidentally. But the larger number seem to believe the theory that some escaped criminal—probably Walter Barth—committed the murder to obtain the unfortunate man's horse. They argue that no ordinary highwayman would have killed Maggie after conversing with him, as his peculiarities would have appealed irresistibly to their pity.—Mason Valley Tidings.

Hang in Jail.
The Democrats of Tuolumne had a hanging on Thursday night in which they expressed their opinion of President Cleveland. An eddy resembling the President, was made and hung at half-mast to the Democratic pole. On the broadside of the eddy was a placard bearing this legend: "The pro-Chinese, anti-Silver Caesar of Europe and President and Dictator of the American Republic."—Independent

At Barcelona, Spain, on Thursday night, a dynamite bomb was thrown from the gallery of a crowded theater into the mass of people below causing great loss of life and injuring many. The thrower escaped.

The President has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, setting apart the 30th as Thanksgiving Day. He says nothing about the prosperity and happiness of the people and country.

H. M. Schooley, of Smith Valley, has sent 1,000 pounds of honey to Chicago, and James Carter shipped 6,500 pounds to the same market last week.

O. M. Wilburn, of Los Gatos, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of San Francisco in place of Quinn.

The House Committee reported in favor of the admission of Utah as a State. It will add two Silver Senators to fight for silver.

Burt, who killed a Chinaman at Bishop, broke jail at that place and escaped.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for invention and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual additions to the apparatuses and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially in this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no day" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 615 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference cases, infringements, validity reports, and gives special attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

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A CYCLONE!

DEMOCRATS, PROHIBITIONISTS AND POPULISTS CLEANED OUT!

CLEVELAND REBUKED!

McKINLEY THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The elections in the East have resulted in a complete triumph for the Republicans and Protection, and Cleveland is in the soup which his administration has compelled the workmen of the country to live on this winter through his Free Trade and anti-Silver principles.

New York elected all the Republican State candidates, a large majority of the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature. Maynard, the corrupt Democratic Judge, was beaten by 65,000 majority. He ran 30,000 behind his ticket in New York city. Brooklyn went Republican by 27,000.

The Republicans captured the New Jersey Legislature.

Republicans made a clean sweep in Iowa. Jackson beating Boies for Governor by 30,000. A United States Senator is secured.

McKinley was re-elected Governor of Ohio by 85,000 to 100,000 over Neal, who wrote the Free Trade plank of the Democratic platform. It was a square fight in Ohio between Protection and Free Trade, and the latter went to the wall. The Ohio Legislature is strongly Republican.

Greenballe, Rep., beat Russell for Governor of Massachusetts by about 30,000.

The Republicans carried Pennsylvania by an increased majority.

Colorado went Republican, and woman suffrage was adopted.

Nebraska and South Dakota are both Republican.

Kansas, the home of the Populists, went strongly Republican, the Populist and Prohibition vote being remarkably light.

Illinois went strongly Republican; Judge Gary, of Chicago, who was opposed by Governor Altgeld and his Anarchist supporters, was re-elected by 8,000 majority.

There were Republican gains in Michigan.

These elections show that the Populist and Prohibition parties have died a natural death. The "change" of last Fall does not suit the people, and they have returned to the Republican party for relief.

This has been an extremely cold week for Cleveland.

NEW TO-DAY.



DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Four treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emulations, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidity, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unspeakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweeney treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhea, inflammation, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, syphilis, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, scrofula, syphilis, pimples, tumors, tinea, tumors, leprosy, and all other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthy state.

Ladies if you are suffering from persistent headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhoea or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr. Sweeney without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

F. L. SWEANY, M. D.,
111-4m 737 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
This is to give notice that the undersigned intends to apply for patents.

INDIAN JACK.

MEDICAL.



Mr. A. H. Hyde

Do You Ever Have Boils?

"For several years prior to 1893, there was hardly a day that I was free from boils and other eruptions of the skin arising from impure blood."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

lines of the blood. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the third bottle I found myself entirely cured." A. H. Hyde, of Van Wert & Hyde, Real Estate, De Long Building, Fresno, California.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,

(Regular Graduate),

Physician and Surgeon;
444 F
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.

TAXPAYERS ARE HEREBY notified that Checks and Wells, Fargo & Co's Money Orders will not be received at this office for taxes.

United States Money Orders, Postals and currency will be taken as gold coin.

Registered letters at risk of senders.

M. P. HAYS,

Tax Collector.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL McCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Gilt, Ross Battle and Black State mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1893.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz: at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, \$90, lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion one-fifth interest in said mining claims; and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of \$60, the same being your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportion of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 2324. Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 19th, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON,

First publication September 23d, 1893. x25-3m

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron

Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc. BODIE, CAL.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter of postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, General Manager,
P. O. Box 365.

SOLDIERS PROVED FOR WIDOWS,
CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the Regular Army or Navy during the war, survivors of the Indian wars of 1855 to 1865, and their widows, now entitled. Old and new claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No money advanced.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

TICKETS

TO

Eastern Cities

ARE SOLD BY THE

Southern Pacific
Company.

RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Reno and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH D. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. M. H. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

\$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT

at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrook,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES FROM CARSON)

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE

and BRIDGEPORT.

\$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—\$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE.

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at 11:30 o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team.....\$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals.....1 00
Each additional pair of animals.....50
Horseman.....25
Pack animals, each.....25
Hogs and sheep, each.....10
Loose stock, each.....5
Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.
All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gate, no credit is given.

Buggy team.....\$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals.....1 00
Each additional pair of animals.....50
Horseman.....25
Pack animals, each.....25
Hogs and sheep, each.....10
Loose stock, each.....5
Empty teams half-price.

USE MONO SUN-BORN

TRAVERTINE FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of

TRAVERTINE.

Address W. E. LINDSEY,
Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Copyright, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights.

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Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,

JOHN WEDDERBURN,

Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 365. WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of procuring their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

DIST. ICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA. j18-11

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. j18-11

HOMER E. OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and

Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 100 acres of first-class orchard and garden land. It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 30-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,

au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S

GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

104 1/2 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25c.

Private Office—Same Building

105 1/2 Market Street—Diseases of most structure, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY \$33 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

ADVERTISE

IN

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office.)

Postmaster: E. E. Brady.

Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Week Days: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays: 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodies—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.

Holbrook—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

8 A. M.

Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

8 A. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Charles Day and wife, Willie Sinclair and wife, and O. E. Wederts, and wife and child, left for Bridgeport on Monday to spend the winter, having driven their sheep there to winter.

T. Kendall and bride returned to Bodie on Tuesday.

John McKay was up from Antelope on Wednesday with a load of grain.

M. J. O'Leary is down from the mine, for the day.

O. C. Turner is in town to hear the election news.

Judge Virden and Thomas Fales went to the Hot Springs this morning.

Thomas Fales will spend the winter at the Hot Springs.

B. M. Fajler and wife, of this paper, leave for San Francisco on Wednesday's Carriage Stage on Monday next. Mrs. Fajler will spend the winter in Modesto, while he will return about New Year's.

Grand Concert.

A concert will be given this evening at Bryan's Hall by Doctor and Mrs. S. P. Porter, assisted by the following talent: Miss Zella Hayden, Miss Anna Bryant, Miss Addie Donnel, Prof. O. E. Reath, William O. Parker and Walter E. Merrill. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. There will be a dance after the concert.

BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Bridgeport Public School for the month ending Nov. 3d:
Enrollment, Grammar Department, Girls, 13. Boys, 7. Total, 20.
Primary Department, Girls, 8. Boys, 15. Total, 23.

The following were neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Grammar Department—Willie Schuman, Primary Department—Alice Ladd, Irene Miller, Letha Stinson, May Cody, Ella Cody, Harvey Ladd, Andrew Miller, Eddie Schuman, Danie Schuman, Ray Schuman. It is hoped that the patrons will co-operate with the teachers in securing perfect attendance.

Miss Zella Hayden, Principal.
Miss Tracy Barker, Assistant.

A QUIET WEDDING.—A quiet wedding took place at the Allen House on Monday evening, the contracting parties being Thos. W. Kendall and Miss Ella Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward, of the Ward mine. Hon. W. H. Virden, Superior Judge, performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of a few friends of the couple, who are residents of Bodie.

No CHANGE.—Congressman Caminetti got a resolution passed instructing the Secretary of the Interior to keep the Independence and Vinalia Land Offices separate and not consolidate them, as he had ordered in his Democratic economical fit. For the purpose of saving a few hundred dollars a year, he would put the people having business with the office to great trouble and expense in having the office at Vinalia.

Go to the Concert this evening if you wish to hear fine singing, which Dr. Porter and Mrs. Porter will favor you with. It will be a treat for lovers of good singing and music.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 4th, the following mining companies had cash on hand:
Standard, \$29,124.67
Syndicate, 1,280.00

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted, and the correct amount found therein—\$18,102.06.

RAIN.—Foster's storm came along on Sunday last, as predicted. It rained here quietly all that evening, and most of the night.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning registered 18 degrees above zero. Partly cold.

GOOD.—A. F. Bryant will build a storm door at the entrance of Bryant's Hall.

The Bryant house, on Emigrant street, is being fitted up for the Williams family.

Owino to his illness Rev. Mr. Peck held no service here on Wednesday evening.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold service, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7 1/2 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended.

SETTLE UP.—A. F. Bryant, this month, intends to leave for the other side of the mountains, to spend the winter, and want to settle with debtors and creditors. See advertisement in another column.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

To the Hon. W. H. Virden, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California:

The Grand Jury empaneled for the year 1893 respectfully make the following Report. Immediately after organizing, we called in the District Attorney to ascertain if he had any matter of importance to communicate, or requiring our investigation.

We find that the Sheriff, M. P. Hays, has received from January 1st to October 1st, 1893, as fees, \$149.80, which has been paid to the County Treasurer.

The amount of Taxes charged the Tax Collector on the Assessment Roll for the year 1893, is \$18,328.35. Of this amount \$18,269.54 has been collected and paid into the treasury, leaving a balance of property sold to the State of \$58.81.

The District Attorney has collected delinquent Taxes to the amount of \$12.38, and has paid the same into the treasury.

The amount of license collected by M. P. Hays, and F. B. Hunsenwill, Special License Tax Collectors, from November 1st, 1892, to October 1st, 1893, is \$15,221.45.

We find that the official bonds of the County and Township Officers good and sufficient.

We find that the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors have been conducted with a due regard for the interests of the County.

We find the books of the County Clerk and Recorder neatly kept and the charges in the fee book properly entered and all fees collected paid into the County Treasury.

We find by the Auditor's books that the following amounts have been collected from various sources for the year ending October 31st, 1893, to wit:

Taxes	\$12,064.16
Licenses	15,221.45
State School Lands	1,378.37
County Officer's Fees	1,492.80
State School Money	2,628.54
Fines in Superior and Justice's Courts	609.00
Commission on Settlement with State	538.48
Swamp Land Fund	258.48
Institute and Library Fund	14.00
Total Amount	\$44,807.54

The Auditor's books show the following disbursements for the year ending October 31st, 1893, to wit:

General Fund	\$11,936.62
State School Lands	1,734.04
Relay Fund	8,062.61
Hospital Fund	4,116.38
Bridgeport School Fund	1,901.15
Bonds Redeemed	2,000.00
Interest on Bonds	500.00
Bodie School Fund	2,123.80
Bodie School Library	38.75
Antelope School	528.50
Antelope School Library	51.77
Mono Lake School	640.91
Clinton School	501.50
Clinton School Library	33.65
South Antelope School	618.50
South Antelope Library	33.44
Landy School	598.10
Lundy School Library	5.97
Benton School	720.00
Benton School Library	37.68
North Antelope School	651.80
North Antelope Library	28.25
Bridgeport School Library	14.76
Treasurer's Mileage	200.00
Lundy Road	352.50
Antelope Road	220.80
Bridgeport Road	494.00
County Road	80.00
Bodie Road	519.00
Seaside Road	182.00
County Schools	38.00
State Fund	3,577.27
Total	\$41,892.50

We find that the amount of money on hand October 31st, 1893, was \$15,089.18.

The total receipts from October 31st, 1892, to October 31st, 1893, was \$44,807.54.

The total disbursements from October 31st, 1892 to October 31st 1893 was \$41,892.50.

Leaving a balance in the Treasury by actual count October 31st, 1893, of \$19,004.22.

The nature and character of such funds are as follows, to wit:

Deposited with D. O. Mills & Co's Bank	\$3,000.00
Deposited in the Bank of California	3,000.00
Deposited in the Nevada Bank, S. F.	1,000.00
Deposited in the Anglo-California Bank	3,000.00
Gold Coins in County Treasury	1,535.00
Silver Coins in County Treasury	138.15
Swamp Land Vouchers	3,500.00
Alpine County Warrant	500.00
Hospital Vouchers	584.50
County	975.00
Total	\$19,004.22

We find the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer kept in a satisfactory manner.

We find that the transactions in the office of the School Superintendent have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The Assessment Roll for the year 1893 shows that the assessed value of Real estate and improvements to be \$750,437.00.

The value of personal property \$24,740.00.

Making a total assessment of \$775,177.00.

Collected on personal property \$784.00.

Roll Tax \$908.00.

Hospital Tax \$346.00.

Collected from all sources \$7,773.00.

Assessor's Commission \$228.88.

Leaving a balance of \$2,477.16 paid into the County Treasury.

On examination of the books and accounts of the Public Administrator, we find that D. M. Walters, ex-Administrator, has settled all cases that came into his hands in a manner satisfactory to the Court, and has received his final discharge, as Administrator in the respective estates.

The present Administrator, A. P. Bayre, has had only one estate, that of W. O. Nix, deceased, which said estate is now under due course of administration.

In the estate of Ah Woon, there is in the County Treasurer \$14.55.

In the estate of W. H. Stanton, \$83.29.

There has been no business in the office of the Coroner all inquests having been held by the ex-officio Coroner the Justice of the Peace of the respective township.

We have examined the books of Justice Fales and find that he has collected on fines \$109.50, which he has paid to the County Treasurer.

The Grand Jury did not deem it necessary to send committees to the several townships to examine the books of the Justices and Constables, as some of them have done no business.

We find an examination that there are no inmates in the County Jail, or branch jails.

The Grand Jury have investigated one charge of Conspiracy, and do not deem the evidence sufficient to justify a further examination or an indictment.



A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

We recommend that the Board of Supervisors transfer the money in the Swamp Land Fund to the Bond Redemption Fund and use it to pay outstanding Bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. HUNSWILL, Foreman.

Almost everybody must have read that the big man-of-war, "Illinois," at the World's Fair, is simply a model of a modern war vessel, and that her hull is brick resting on the bottom of Lake Michigan, but plated with metal. Of course, above the water line the imitation is perfect, even to her full complement of officers and men. Well, the sailors tell a good story of a farmer who was on board recently. The ship's bell struck eight, and just then a near by tug happened to whistle. The countryman with a scared look asked: "Jerusalem! Is she going to pull out for Chicago?" Some was answered "Yes". The countryman made such a rush for the gang-plank that it created a panic among the sight-seers, who thought something had happened. One man had his leg broke, another was knocked overboard, but was fished out, and several women fainted. But the farmer got ashore.

Allotting Lands to Indians.

About twenty Washoe Indians assembled in Recorder Dungan's office, Wednesday morning, for the purpose of having land allotted them by U. S. Government agent, Judge Arntzen. The Indians were represented by Captains Pete, Jim, and Dick, who made long speeches in their own tongue explaining the benefits of the law allotting them land. Captain Dick said he thought the land, such as the Government had to dispose of was useless to them unless they were furnished with means to stock them, if agricultural lands, and if timber lands, teams, wagons and tools would be necessary to derive any immediate benefits from them. Finding no provision had been made for anything of this kind they agreed to take the bare land, and several allotments were made.—Genoa, Nev., Courier, 3d.

John McNulty, the San Francisco murderer, who should have been hanged in 1888, has again been sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of December, and the sentence will stick this time, as the highest Court has had its last say in his case, and the Governor is the only one to appeal to, and he will not interfere.

The Eastern elections have given the people something to be thankful for on Thanksgiving Day.

Judge W. P. Wade, Superior Judge of Los Angeles, died on Sunday.

Husband Killing in Ancient Rome.

In the year 831 B. C. there was a frightful mortality among the husbands of young and good looking women of Rome. A general panic prevailed among husbands and a secret investigation began. It was discovered that a ladies' society existed for the purpose of ridding wives of undesirable husbands. They met in small parties at the house of an old woman, made pretense of celebrating religious rites, but really to procure poison and arrange among themselves whose husbands should be next put to death, so that suspicion might not be excited by too many deaths at the same time. A female slave was induced by the promise of protection and large rewards to denounce the women who had put their husbands out of the way; one hundred and seventy were informed against, convicted and put to death. These were the first known cases of poisoning at Rome.

FAR AND WIDE.

Not on this broad continent alone, but in malarial breeding tropical regions, in Guatemala, Mexico, South America, the Isthmus of Panama and elsewhere, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford to inhabitants and sojourners protection against malaria. The miner, the freshly arrived immigrant, the tiller of the virgin soil newly robbed of its forests by the ax of the pioneer, find in the superb antifebrile specific a preserver against the poisonous miasma which in vast districts rich in natural resources, is yet fertile in disease. It annihilates disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, fortifies those who use it against rheumatic ailments bred and fostered by outdoor exposure; refines genial warmth into a frame chilled by a rigorous temperature, and robs of their power to harm morning and evening mists and vapors laden with hurtful, strengthens the weak and conquers incipient kidney trouble.

MARRIAGES.

KENDALL-WARD.—At Bridgeport, Nov. 6th, by Hon. W. H. Virden, Superior Judge, Thos. W. Kendall and Miss Ella Ward, both of Bodie.

SHIELDS-DALZELL.—At Atlanta, Iowa, Oct. 31st, at the home of the bride's parents, Elsie K. Shields and Miss Anna Dalzell, both formerly of Nevada.

The bride formerly taught school in this county. After a brief tour through the Eastern States they will return to Nevada, to reside in Mason Valley.

LEGAL.

Taxes, 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property for the year 1893, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 4748: That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent, will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent, will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent, will be added to the amount thereof."

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax-Collector

SETTLE UP.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEIR accounts on or before,

NOVEMBER TENTH.

THOSE HAVING CLAIMS WILL BE PAID upon presentation.

021 A. F. BRYANT.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE.

M. A. No. 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California, Sept. 2, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUTY, per R. M. Folger, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing east and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 33 A, in Township 7, North Range 24 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said Lot No. 33 A, being described as follows, to wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

With MAGNETIC VARIATION at 184° EAST.

Beginning at a porphyry stone 2x1.5x4 feet, and marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S., set in a mound of sand and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N. 86° 2' E., 54 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked S. L. No. 1. B. T. N., 195° E., 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. No. 1. B. S.; S. 8. 40° E., 124 links distant, entrance to Tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1.—N. 184° E., 4-08 chains or 288.8 feet to a porphyry stone 1.7x1.5x.9 feet, marked S. N. W. Cor. No. 1; Thence deflecting right 101° 50', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine.—Course 2. S. 8° 2' E., 61 links or 38.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.5x1.3x.5 feet marked S. L. No. 2. U. S. S., set in a mound of sand and stone, said stone being situated at the east boundary of the Star Mine, whence bears S. 8° 2' E., 152 links distant a pine tree in circumference, marked S. B. T. & S. L.; 22.49 chains or 1444.3 feet to a 4x4 inch post marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II, U. S. S., set in mound of stone, whence bears S. 39° 4' E., 34 links distant, a pine tree 3.7 feet in circumference, marked Star mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T. N., 334° W., 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T. N., 38° 52' E., 354 links distant, a stone mound of sand marked S. E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right, 72° 10', on to the East Boundary.—Course 3. S. 8° 2' E., 4.22 chains or 265.3 feet to a porphyry stone 1.5x1.3x.5 feet, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, thence, deflecting right 101° 50', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine.—Course 4. S. 8° 2' E., 4.22 chains or 265.3 feet to a porphyry stone marked E. Corner S. E. Cor. No. II; 4.22 chains or 265.3 feet to place of beginning.—Magnetic Variation 184° E. Containing 19.88 acres.

TRAVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE K SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T. 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid K Sec. Corner; thence, Var. 184° E.—Course 1. N. 80° 4' E., 80-19 chains to a point in mound of rock, thence Course 2. N. 57° E., 12.25 chains to a point on hill; thence—Course 3. N. W., 57° 04' E., 25.08 chains to a point in mound of rock, thence Course 4. S. 76° 15' W., 123.40 chains to K Sec. Corner, closing course.

SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. 1 WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, Variation 184° E.—Course 1. N. 80° 19' E., 7.92 chains to a stone 2x1.5x.4 feet, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone, thence Course 2. N. 80° 19' W., 7.57 chains to a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. 1.

LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1.5x.4, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and also, the point of location; thence S. 8° 2' E., 2.78 chains or 1600 feet to the porphyry stone 1.5x1.3x.5 feet, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S., being the East end of lode line Star Mine.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book "B" page 4, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North, East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

M. M. FOLEY, Attorney in Fact.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

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